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ESTABLISHED 1887

UN Conference On Development Ends in Conflict

VIENNA — A United Nations conference on industrial development ended in discord early Monday as the United States cast the sole vote against a preamble that called for increased aid to developing countries.

The preamble also blamed global economic problems for much of the nonindustrialized world's troubles. Twelve industrialized countries abstained from voting on the preamble. They were Australia, Switzerland, New Zealand, Portugal, Canada, Israel, Belgium, Japan, West Germany, South Korea, Britain and Luxembourg.

That lineup reflected considerable dissension within the Western countries themselves. France, for example, voted for the preamble.

Richard S. Williamson, the chief U.S. delegate, said his country objected to the preamble, the main conference document, "for reasons of principle and substance."

Mr. Williamson told the conference that the text "does not portray the facts of the world economic situation and outlook in a balanced and accurate manner. It does not address the performance of domestic economic and financial systems in industrial development. It relies on partiality rather than analysis in assessing problems and consequently offers little of real substance."

After long debate, the conference decided to refer the two outstanding main resolutions — on financial resources and on industrial restructuring and redeployment — to the General Assembly for further action.

The preamble urged Western countries to step up their development aid, saying "developed donor countries should maintain and as far as possible increase their aid with a view to realizing their commitments to international objectives."

The organization's executive director, Abd-El Rahman Khane of Algeria, said it was premature to say if the conference had achieved concrete results.

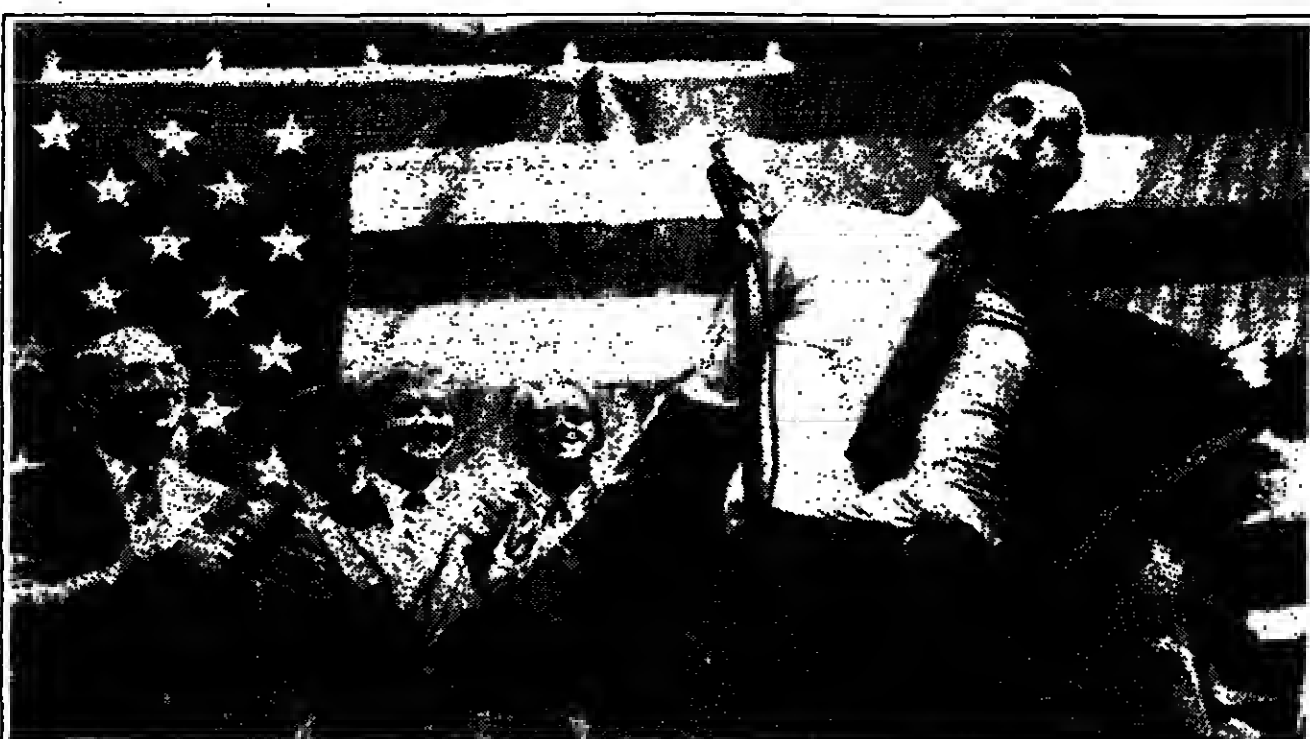
Western countries made no firm financial commitments at the meeting, although many spokesmen for Third World countries had urged industrialized nations throughout the 18-day gathering to increase their financial assistance.

"We have to wait a little bit," Mr. Khane said, "to see that concrete measures are taken, that resources are made available to the UN system... to carry out its very important mandate."

Mr. Lehman left Monday for a tour of three Chinese naval installations.

Military analysts said a port call would be largely ceremonial and would not mean regular U.S. naval access to Chinese facilities.

As a strategic factor, however, it would advance relations between the Chinese and U.S. navies while underlining their common interest in offsetting the growing Soviet presence in the Pacific and Indian oceans, said the analysts.



Vice President George Bush pulls off his jacket at a rally in Dallas on the eve of the Republican National Convention.

Republicans Still Seeking to Broaden Voter Base

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

DALLAS — In 1980, Ronald Reagan won the presidency by appealing to voters who had traditionally identified with the Democratic Party. As a byproduct of his victory, Mr. Reagan created for the Republicans a chance to broaden their electoral base at the expense of the Democrats.

Now, four years later, many analysts in both parties agree that the Republican Party, as an institution, did little with the opportunity Mr. Reagan created for it.

So, as they open their convention here, Republicans find themselves in the paradoxical position of having a presidential candidate of commanding personal popularity, but a party organization with a narrow electoral base and an uncertain future.

The Democrats and independent "swing voters," who boosted Mr. Reagan to an electoral landslide, have not moved into Republican ranks. Nor, despite the pleas of some of its "populist conservatives," has the party done much to welcome them.

In 1982, instead of building on Mr. Reagan's gains, the Republicans lost 26 seats in the House of Representatives and failed to expand their narrow majority in the Senate, in which they retain a margin of 55 seats to 45.

The party's membership remains overwhelmingly white, suburban, upper-income, college-educated and Protestant. Thus the 1984 Republican National Convention

could amount to something more than the ritualized celebration of Mr. Reagan's personal popularity that it appears to be.

It opens a critical period of decision. For the hidden agenda of this

Republicans open convention in mood of optimism. Page 3.

convention is the selection of the policies and leaders for the post-Reagan era. By these choices, the Republicans will be deciding whether to try to broaden the voters of the "Reagan coalition" to their party or give the Democrats one more chance to reclaim this broad-based group of urban Roman Catholics, Hispanic people, blue-collar workers and Southern conservatives.

"I don't think the party across the country really took advantage of the 1980 elections," said Ly. Nofziger, one of the president's senior political advisers. In 1984, he said, "If Reagan wins it, they're going to have another opportunity. They really don't start from the enhanced position they might have."

The public opinion polls support this view that the Reagan electoral landslide of 1980 did not convert itself into gains in party membership. Today, as in the first month of Mr. Reagan's term, about 40 percent of the voters are Republicans or Republican-leaning independents, and about 50 percent are Democrats or Democratic-leaning independents, according to a New York Times poll.

Yet the numbers do not tell the

entire story on the state and future of the Republican Party.

Among professional politicians, Mr. Reagan is a heavy favorite to win a second term. Considering the large number of seasoned campaigners eager to succeed him as the party's nominee in 1988, the Republicans have a solid chance to continue their hold on the White House beyond the Reagan years if they succeed this November.

And by sponsoring two successive two-term presidencies, the Republicans could create a "presidential lock" that some Democratic leaders regard as a serious threat to their long-term vitality.

For the moment, the dominance of Reaganite conservatives in the party, with their emphasis on less government, lower taxes and traditional values, is unquestioned. The ideological struggle that now looms is a family feud among conventional conservatives who want to continue on the Reagan path and the "populist conservatives" who want to take the party even further to the right and cast aside what they regard as the last vestiges of "Eastern elitism."

"This is the opening of the struggle for the soul of the Republican Party," said Representative Newt

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Ferraro, Spouse Release Data On U.S. Taxes

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic candidate for vice president, and her husband paid about 40 percent of their income in taxes during the last five years, according to financial records released Monday.

Because of an accountant's error in the couple's 1978 joint return, they are sending the Internal Revenue Service a check for an additional \$53,459, said Francis O'Brien, a spokesman for the campaign of Walter F. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro.

Mr. O'Brien said that accountants were still studying the separate tax returns filed by Ms. Ferraro and her husband, John A. Zaccaro, a New York real-estate dealer, for the years 1979 through 1983.

Copies of the income tax returns for the past five years listed Ms. Ferraro as having gross income over \$300,000 in each year, and paying \$130,922 in federal, city and state taxes in New York. This amounted to 39.38 percent of her gross income.

The tax returns showed that Mr. Zaccaro had gross income during the period of \$532,969 and paid \$220,344 in total taxes, or 41.27 percent of his gross income.

The information was released in Washington in an attempt to dispel controversy about the finances of Ms. Ferraro and her husband, Ms. Ferraro also was scheduled to release on Monday a financial disclosure form that must be filed with

the Federal Election Commission.

She said in a televised interview Sunday that "we are hoping the American public will be satisfied."

"Take a look at the tax returns," Ms. Ferraro said, "and you'll see that we do pay taxes and we pay them separately."

The issue of Mr. Zaccaro's tax returns has surrounded her campaign since she announced Aug. 12 that, despite her earlier pledge to make the returns public, her husband was refusing to release them.

On Saturday, however, she issued a statement saying that Mr. Zaccaro had changed his mind.

Asked whether the documents would show whether the Ferraro-Zaccaro household had paid "its fair share of taxes," she replied: "They sure will."

On Monday, the campaign also released a statement detailing and defending the complicated real-estate transfer by which Ms. Ferraro repaid family loans to her 1978 campaign that had been ruled illegal by the election commission.

To repay some of the loans, Ms. Ferraro sold her half-interest in a Manhattan building to Manny Lerman, a longtime business associate of Mr. Zaccaro. Mr. Zaccaro arranged the sale, the statement said, and, without Ms. Ferraro's knowledge, arranged to buy the property back from Mr. Lerman later.

Mr. Lerman paid Ms. Ferraro \$100,000 for her half-interest — four times what she had paid for it five months before.

"This was consistent with their belief that the May 1978 purchase price was well below the property's value," the statement said.

Mr. Zaccaro paid the same amount, \$100,000, to buy back a half-interest in the property. The statement said that Mr. Zaccaro and Mr. Lerman sold the property in November 1980, for \$375,000, confirming their higher valuation than the 1978 price.

The statement said that Mr. Zaccaro created the arrangement because he mistakenly believed he could not simply buy Ms. Ferraro's half-interest directly from her.

"Under the Federal Election Campaign Act," the statement said, "one does not make any contribution by purchasing property directly or indirectly from a candidate at a commercially reasonable price, even when it is known that the candidate will contribute the money to the campaign."

"Accordingly, the fact that Mr. Zaccaro bought Ms. Ferraro's half interest in the 23 Center Street first and then sold it to Mr. Zaccaro does not make the transaction unlawful," the statement said.

Mr. O'Brien said that the accountant's error in 1978 causing the couple to send the IRS the check for \$53,459 — representing an underpayment in the 1978 taxes of \$29,709 and interest since then of \$23,750 — involved the undervaluation of the complicated real-estate transaction.

He said that the error resulted when the accountant "failed to include in the proceeds an assumed mortgage on their property."

Mr. O'Brien said that the error was discovered by the accounting firm of Arthur Young and Co., which was hired recently by Ms. Ferraro and her husband to review her finances and prepare her disclosure statement for the elections commission.

Mr. O'Brien said the new accountants are now scrutinizing the separate tax returns filed by Ms. Ferraro and Mr. Zaccaro covering the years 1979 through 1983.

"If there are any changes, Mr. Zaccaro and Ms. Ferraro have agreed to make them — up or down," Mr. O'Brien said. "Any changes we will make public."

Uganda Admits Death Toll of 15,000 In Political, Tribal Strife Since 1980

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — A government spokesman said Sunday that 15,000 people had been killed in political and tribal violence in Uganda in the nearly four years since President Milton Obote returned to power.

The statement, by Information Minister David Anyoti, represented the first official Ugandan estimate on the extent of the reported killings.

Earlier this month Elliot Abrams, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights, said

in interviews and congressional testimony that since 1981 more than 100,000 Ugandans may have been killed by the military or died of starvation as a result of military policies. He said these figures represented the consensus of foreign and some local officials in Uganda.

[The British Foreign Office said last week that there was no evidence to substantiate these figures. The Washington Post reported from London. The Foreign Office ordered an inquiry by the British Embassy in Kampala.]

Mr. Obote, who was overthrown by Idi Amin while he was attending

a Commonwealth Conference in Singapore in 1971, returned to power in December 1980 after his party won parliamentary elections. Mr. Anyoti said both soldiers and rebels were responsible for the deaths.

"There are soldiers who have done what they should not have," Mr. Anyoti said. "They are being arrested and sentenced."

As for allegations that tens of thousands of people had been imprisoned without charge, Mr. Anyoti called them an exaggeration.

The archbishop of Kampala, Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga, asserted in Boston last week that up to 80,000 Ugandans were being held without charges by the government.

Mr. Anyoti said 14,020 people had been "detained for anti-government political activities." He said many had not yet been formally charged because of the Ugandan judiciary's inability to cope with the backlog.

Mr. Abrams had asserted that the current situation in Uganda was comparable to that under Marshal Amin in the 1970s, when tens of thousands of civilians were tortured and killed by government security forces. But he suggested that Mr. Obote was not directly to blame for the current killings, saying the problem was that the government had been unable to control the army.

"We need and would like help and advice in security and judiciary matters," Mr. Anyoti said. "If the United States could offer such help, we would accept it."

He said that although some of those arrested had been convicted of treason in open trials and sentenced to death, "there have been no executions.... The death sentence has been suspended."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



N.T. Rama Rao, the deposed chief minister of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, greets some of his supporters as he lies in a hospital after arriving in New Delhi.

Rama Rao, Supporters, Take Case to New Delhi

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The deposed chief minister of the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, N.T. Rama Rao, led 160 of his supporters in the state legislature to New Delhi on Monday in an effort to show that he has majority backing and was constitutionally unseated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party.

Mr. Rama Rao, a popular former film star who had led an initiative to unite regional parties in opposition to Mrs. Gandhi, was summarily dismissed Thursday by the Gandhi-appointed governor of Andhra Pradesh and replaced by a chief minister with Congress-I backing.

He pledged to demonstrate that he still has the confidence of the state assembly and is entitled to be reinstated. Mr. Rama Rao said he would parade his state assembly

backers before the Indian president, Zail Singh, to prove the point he was not permitted to make when

the governor of Andhra Pradesh, Ram Lal, refused to allow a confidence vote to be held last week in Hyderabad, the state capital.

However, the presentation of the 160 state legislators before the Indian president had to be postponed because their train was 10 hours late. The meeting was rescheduled for Tuesday. In any case the president has no power to reinstate Mr. Rama Rao. Only Mrs. Gandhi and her cabinet can do that.

The Indian Airlines jetliner carrying Mr. Rama Rao and several other opposition leaders was delayed in Hyderabad for more than four hours.

When he arrived, Mr. Rama Rao, who last month underwent coronary bypass surgery in the United States, was immediately taken away in a private ambulance because, aides said, he was exhausted by the trip.

Mr. Rama Rao's supporters chanted "Death to Indira Gandhi" and "Restore democracy" as the train carrying the 160 legisla-

tors arrived at the New Delhi station.

As the political crisis deepened both in Hyderabad and New Delhi, sporadic acts of violence continued to erupt throughout Andhra Pradesh, forcing the cancellation of some train and bus service.

Although Mrs. Gandhi has remained aloof from the growing furor over Mr. Rama Rao, she is facing what is potentially the most serious political confrontation she has had to face since her return to power four years ago after being rejected by the voters after the 1975-77 "emergency" period.

Already, the death toll in rioting in Andhra Pradesh has reached 27, with more than 100 people injured, and India's major opposition parties, in an unusual display of unity, scheduled a series of nationwide protests Monday, including an all-

India labor strike, in an effort to force the reinstatement of Mr. Rama Rao. He has been accused by central government officials of en-

gaging in "confrontation politics" with Mrs. Gandhi.

Rumors swept through the crowds of opposition party workers waiting at both the airport and railroad station in New Delhi that Mr. Rama Rao and his supporters were being prevented from traveling to the Indian capital.

Stones were thrown through the glass doors of the domestic arrivals hall at the Palm airport in New Delhi, sending passengers scurrying for cover as policemen used clubs to disperse the crowd.

The authorities said the aircraft's departure from Hyderabad was delayed because of a bomb threat, and that all of the plane's luggage had to be taken off the plane and searched. Railroad officials said the train carrying the state assembly members had been delayed because of a "mechanical defect."

Traveling with Mr. Rama Rao were the former chief minister of the north Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, Farooq Abdullah, who was unseated last month,

Hawaii, at 25, Has Become Vital Link Between East and West

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

HONOLULU — The nation's youngest state is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its admission to the Union this week and using the occasion to consider the vital link it has forged between the United States and Japan.

With Hawaii's glittering hotels full of Japanese tourists and its legislature full of Japanese faces, the legacy of Japan — the nation that bombed the Pearl Harbor naval base at this sparkling Pacific metropolis on Dec. 7, 1941 — assumes obscure the reality of the state's firm ties to the U.S. mainland.

The towering Sheraton Hotel is owned by a Japanese billionaire. Officials here cultivate a withdrawn, self-effacing style more common in Kyoto than Kansas City. The governor's father was a sumo wrestler from Fukuoka, and Japanese-Americans are represented in the state government in great proportion than their 25-percent

share of the state's population of about 1 million.

Nearly 750,000 Japanese visitors — about 17 percent of the tourist trade — visited Hawaii last year, more than from any other foreign country. Japanese companies own eight of the 12 Sheraton-operated hotels in the islands as well as dozens of other hotels, condominiums, golf courses and shopping centers.

"Some people say, 'They couldn't take over Pearl Harbor by bombing but now they're taking it over economically,'" said Ann Kobayashi, a state senator.

This year, in a controversy that crystallized the conflict between the Hawaiian desire for foreign investment and the concern about environmental protection, a Japanese business won a special election permitting a resort project to be built on the island of Kauai.

Nearly all issues in Hawaii seem linked to Japan or the Japanese heritage of many Hawaiians. For five years, state leaders have been calling for a restructured

economy. The traditional sugar and pineapple industries have declined. State planners have worried about becoming too dependent on the remaining money-makers: tourism and military expenditures.

Military spending still grows, although local leaders say the most lucrative military construction projects are going to mainland bases. Dependence on tourism has increased, with visitors' expenditures climbing from \$2.1 billion in 1978 to \$3.7 billion in 1982.

Much of that traffic involves Japanese who like the climate and like to see the sights and spend heavily in Waikiki. The neighboring islands are less attractive because they rarely have more than a week off.

Governor George R. Ariyoshi, 57, a Democrat, has concluded that Japan can help the state balance its economy by investing in research. He has lobbied Japanese cabinet ministers about the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research.

Japan and Hawaii, he argues, would profit from an institution developing products for the Pacific rim, such as ocean robotics or equipment for undersea farming. Tokyo remains undecided.

Such open and earnest dealings with Japan would once have seemed discomfort in Hawaii, particularly among Americans of Japanese descent.

Large numbers of Japanese immigrants began to arrive in Hawaii a century ago in search of economic opportunity. Many returned to Japan; those who stayed clung to their traditions.

But when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941, bringing the United States into World War II, the reaction of Japanese-Americans for years afterward was: "The enemy is Japan and you have a face that looks like the enemy, so you divest yourself very quickly of anything that identifies you with Japan." Those were the words of Dennis Ogawa, an American sud-

ies professor at the University of Hawaii.

While Japanese-Americans on the West Coast were sent to internment camps, the Hawaiian authorities detained only about 1,400 Japanese-Americans suspected of ties with Japan. Many of those not detained quickly removed Japanese art from their living rooms, stopped cooking Japanese meals and ceased attending Buddhist services, Mr. Ogawa said. Many men joined the U.S. Army.

In the last 20 years, Senator Kobayashi said, Americans of Japanese ancestry have regained the confidence to display their ethnic heritage. Now, as a result of a post-war revitalization of the state Democratic Party by Japanese-American veterans and the traditional ethnic Japanese emphasis on frugality and hard work, they dominate Hawaii.

According to the U.S. Census of 1980, 24.9 percent of Hawaii's residents are of Japanese ancestry, 33 percent are white, 13.9 percent Fili-

pino and 12 percent native Hawaiian. When military personnel are excluded from the count, the numbers of whites and Japanese-Americans become about even. Japanese-Americans vote in higher proportions than other ethnic groups, both because of their history of successfully fighting discrimination through the ballot and because of their higher incomes and educations.

Today, the governor, both U.S. senators, 14 of the 25 state senators and 18 of the 51 state representatives are of Japanese descent.

Hawaiians accustomed to constant ethnic balancing think the Japanese-Americans will have to pull back. Franklin Odo, director of the University of Hawaii's ethnic studies program, noted the preponderance of Japanese faces, from the governor down to about 60 percent of the public school principals.

When things happen that people don't like, "Mr. Odo said, "it's usually being implemented by someone of Japanese descent."



George R. Ariyoshi

Most recent affirmative-action lawsuits, Mr. Odo said, have involved complaints by whites about discrimination by Japanese-American bosses.

Earl Nishimura, of the Japanese Americans Citizens League, said, "There may be some subtle resentment because the Japanese Americans have been so successful."

INSIDE

Iranian press reports volunteers have been sent to front and wars of new offensive against Iraq. Page 3.

Saudi Arabia is bracing for an expected record 3 million Moslems for the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Page 5.

Three months after Panama's presidential election, there is growing evidence of voting irregularities. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The U.S. economy grew at a 7.6-percent rate in the second quarter, with inflation holding at 3.2 percent. Page 7.

The Saudi oil minister has predicted a sharp rise in worldwide oil demand by the end of next month. Page 7.

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Mr. Berri said in an interview published Sunday that Lebanon was not responsible for guaranteeing the security of Israel's northern border, as it has demanded.

"The lamb is not responsible for the security of the wolf," said Mr.

Berri, who urged guerrillas on Friday to step up their attacks on Israeli targets in southern Lebanon.



United Press International **Trades Union Congress, to which**

The union, however, says that the board's count of working miners is inflated.

Other laws, implemented by the Thatcher government in 1980 and 1982, and criticized by labor leaders as "anti-union," make picketing away from the work place and some types of sympathy strikes civil offenses.

The Associated Press Pakistan shares a 1,500-mile

Subway Crash in London

The Foreign Office said Sunday that Afghan artillery killed 18 persons and injured 11 during an attack on Saturday and three days

Leasing Line Items

Greece Cancels Exercise With U.S.
ATHENS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece today canceled a planned joint military exercise with the United States.

Non-Car Capability

Greece Cancels Exercise With U.S.

100-443887-100

It said those arrested included Amos Sawyer, a political science professor who headed a 25-member commission that drew up Liberia's new civilian constitution. Mr. Sawyer has formed a party to contest elections expected next year as part of a plan to return the West African nation to civilian rule by January 1986.

4. Employees Felled After Doe's Return

7 Million in Ethiopia Face Starvation
NAIROBI (UPI) — More than 7 million people face imminent starvation in Ethiopia, the United Nations said today.

• El Niño: Food Starvation

For the Record

The governor of Hong Kong, Sir Edward Youde, arrived in Beijing Monday for the 21st round of talks on the British colony's future a

Family Practice

on a flight to Srinagar with 225 passengers, was seized by nine Sikhs diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. The hijackers, who were protesting Indian government action at the Golden Temple in Amritsar, surrendered in Lahore and Pakistan has refused to turn them over to the Indian authorities.

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Few uniforms were in evidence

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حفظه من الازم

Republicans Open Dallas Convention In Optimistic Mood

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

DALLAS — With President Ronald Reagan and his conservative followers in unquestioned command, Republicans opened their national convention Monday in a mood of cresting optimism as they prepare to nominate Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush for a second term.

As Mr. Reagan campaigned in the Middle West before his arrival here set for Wednesday, growing questions about the personal finances of Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, fed his campaign's confidence that it would be able to use the party's 33d national convention to give the president an impressive start in the fall campaign.

As things stood, there was not even the prospect of a floor fight over the party platform or delegate rules, the only two real issues debated here.

Turning back the last challenge to conservative dominance, the convention's rules committee Sunday rejected a move that would have increased the number of delegates apportioned to larger states in 1988. Under the current formula, adopted in 1972, a disproportionate share of delegates go to states in the South and West, regions that are increasingly at the heart of Republican political strategy.

As a result of that formula, the delegate roster for this year's convention bears little relationship to state size. Every delegate here from Alaska, for example, represents about 4,000 Republican voters, while every New York delegate represents almost 25,000 Republican voters.

The amendment, offered by James T. Neal of Indiana, received only 13 votes from the 106 members of the rules committee, well below the 27 needed to get a minority report to the convention floor.

With that issue out of the way and a rock-hard conservative platform ready for adoption, party leaders said they saw nothing to distract from their efforts to put on a political show that they hope will advance Mr. Reagan's chances.

Mr. Bush said those "looking for blood on the floor" at this convention would be disappointed. "The Republican Party has never been closer together, more unified nationally, than it is now under the leadership of Ronald Reagan," he told a rally at his hotel.

Throughout this meticulously planned political extravaganza the city's air-conditioned convention center will offer the 2,235 delegates refuge from the wilting temperatures of 100-plus Fahrenheit (about 38 centigrade) outside but little in the way of political drama inside.

Monday's keynote address is to be delivered by Katherine Devalos Ortega, the treasurer of the United States and the highest-ranking Hispanic member of the administration.

The only real threat to the convention script was the reluctance of the major television networks to broadcast the 18-minute film that is to introduce Mr. Reagan Thursday night.

Sunday, officials of Cable News Network, after viewing the film, announced they would screen it. NBC News officials also suggested that they might broadcast the film.

Reuben Frank, president of NBC News, said he had seen the film, which he described as "pompous" and "cynical." He said it showed the American flag "about 200 times." Still, he said his network might run at least parts of it.

There was no word from CBS News and ABC News on whether they, too, might reconsider their decisions not to show the film.

Reagan Visits Midwest
President Reagan campaigned in the Midwest for the votes of farmers and blue-collar workers for the second day on Monday, United Press International reported from Cincinnati.

In an address prepared for delivery at a rally in Fountain Square, Mr. Reagan warned that "the other side" will "provide the kind of leadership that will stop growth and start talking about the age of limits again."

"Well," he added, "the only thing that's limited is their optimism and imagination. Calling for a tax increase was their typical knee-jerk reaction. And believe me, when their knee jerks, you get kicked."

Later in the day, in remarks prepared for a rally at Decatur, Ill., the president said, "I think we are witnessing a transformation in America, a return to those values we all learned here. The roots of patriotism are right here in the heartland of America."

Mr. Reagan got an enthusiastic reception Sunday from farmers and their families when he visited the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia.

They note with pride that 45 percent of the delegates to the convention are women, up from 29 percent in 1980.

The 4,424 delegates and alternates arriving here are whiter and richer than the country as a whole. Surveys show that less than 5 percent of the delegates and alternates are black, compared with 11 percent of the entire adult population.

And more than 55 percent of the delegates surveyed by a local newspaper said they make more than \$35,000 a year, while nationally, less than 20 percent of the voters have incomes in that range. (UPI)

The temperature in Dallas reached a blistering 108 degrees Fahrenheit (about 42 centigrade) Sunday, making it the hottest spot in the nation. Forecasters said there was no relief in sight. (UPI)

Protesters on Sunday erected 55,000 tiny wooden crosses on a grassy slope near the Dallas Convention Center and read the names of people they said were killed in Central America.

"We hope to make visible the invisible war in Central America," said Sister Patricia Ridgely, spokeswoman for the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador. About 300 people attended the rally. (UPI)

Brian Wilson of the Beach Boys

Thelma Toole, who fought to publish Son's 'Confederacy of Dunces,' Dies

The plane, being built jointly by Italy and Brazil, crashed shortly after takeoff. Officials said that Major Quarantelli delayed ejecting from the plane to make sure it would not crash into a populated area. By the time he did so, he was only about 250 feet (about 75 meters) above the ground. He sustained serious spinal injuries.

His mother finally convinced the author Walker Percy to read the manuscript and Mr. Percy used his influence to have it published.

The book was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for literature in 1981. It has sold 50,000 hardback copies and 500,000 in paperback.

Manlio Quarantelli
MILAN (UPI) — Major Manlio Quarantelli, 57, Italy's best-known test pilot for 30 years, died Saturday of injuries suffered in June when he ejected from the prototype of a new air force fighter-bomber.

DEATH NOTICE
Mr. Jean-Claude Rennesson has the sorrow to announce the passing of his mother
Madame ANDRE RENNESSON
on August 3 in Athens, Greece.

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JELLY-BEAN ART — A portrait of President Ronald Reagan in jelly beans was installed at the Dallas Convention Center on Sunday. It was created by Peter Rocha.

Republicans to Test Feminine Charm

They Claim It Has Nothing to Do With That Other Woman

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — A strange presence hangs over the Republican National Convention. It's the "Ferraro factor." You see it on the campaign buttons, which say, "Women for Reagan," "Women Yes, Ferraro No" and "This Woman Is for Reagan."

You see it in the convention schedule, which showcases women at every opportunity. Among those scheduled to give major speeches during prime television hours are the keynote speaker, Katherine D. Ortega, the U.S. treasurer; Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of Health and Human Services; and Elizabeth H. Dole, the Transportation secretary.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, is to give the featured foreign policy speech. There were rumors that Mrs. Kirkpatrick, a Democrat, would use the occasion to announce a switch to the Republican Party.

Convention planners insist all this has nothing to do with Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic Party's vice-presidential nominee.

They note with pride that 45 percent of the delegates to the convention are women, up from 29 percent in 1980.

The 4,424 delegates and alternates arriving here are whiter and richer than the country as a whole. Surveys show that less than 5 percent of the delegates and alternates are black, compared with 11 percent of the entire adult population.

And more than 55 percent of the delegates surveyed by a local newspaper said they make more than \$35,000 a year, while nationally, less than 20 percent of the voters have incomes in that range. (UPI)

The temperature in Dallas reached a blistering 108 degrees Fahrenheit (about 42 centigrade) Sunday, making it the hottest spot in the nation. Forecasters said there was no relief in sight. (UPI)

Protesters on Sunday erected 55,000 tiny wooden crosses on a grassy slope near the Dallas Convention Center and read the names of people they said were killed in Central America.

"We hope to make visible the invisible war in Central America," said Sister Patricia Ridgely, spokeswoman for the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador. About 300 people attended the rally. (UPI)

Brian Wilson of the Beach Boys

Thelma Toole, who fought to publish Son's 'Confederacy of Dunces,' Dies

The plane, being built jointly by Italy and Brazil, crashed shortly after takeoff. Officials said that Major Quarantelli delayed ejecting from the plane to make sure it would not crash into a populated area. By the time he did so, he was only about 250 feet (about 75 meters) above the ground. He sustained serious spinal injuries.

pop music group and two other men were charged with trespassing Sunday after police found them at a restricted convention site without credentials, authorities said.

The two men with Mr. Wilson, CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

who listed themselves as medical employees of the Beach Boys, also were charged with misdemeanor possession of drugs after almost 270 pills were found on them, said Bob Knowles, a police spokesman.

Mr. Wilson, 42, was freed after posting a \$200 bond. Mr. Knowles said.

The Beach Boys performed Saturday night for Republicans and members of the media. Last year James G. Watt, then the Reagan administration's interior secretary, banned the Beach Boys from performing in July Fourth celebrations at the Washington Monument. (AP)

Souvenir elephants are definitely a supply-side affair. Many thousands of the Republican symbols, in a variety of forms, have been stockpiled. There are elephants made out of sphagnum moss and petrified bread dough and even an elephant pinata, ready to be filled with whatever — Reagan-Bush buttons or tiny cowboy hats — and battered apart.

At the ritzy Neiman-Marcus store in downtown Dallas, buyers can pick up a set of four glass stirrers topped with tiny pink glass elephants for \$5.50. The same store asks \$100 for a bracelet etched with, guess what, pink elephants. (LAT)

Monday's events at the Republican National Convention were to include:

Speakers, besides Ms. Ortega, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Heckler, include Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee.

The platform committee is to ratify the proposed platform, and the delegate rules committee is expected to complete its business.

There was only a slight possibility that dissenters on the rules would be allowed to file minority reports. (AP, NYT)

Gulf Press Suggests U.S. Planted Red Sea Mines

The Associated Press
MANAMA, Bahrain — A leading Gulf newspaper has accused the United States of laying mines in the Red Sea to justify a military intervention in the region.

Other publications in the region called Monday for joint Arab action to safeguard navigation in the waterway.

The daily newspaper Al Khaliq, which is published in Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates, said that the United States had mined the Red Sea "to increase its military presence in the area."

"The United States has had at least two well-known experiences in mining seas and ports," the newspaper said. "During the Vietnam War, the United States mined the waters off the port of Haiphong, and earlier this year, U.S. intelligence mined all waterways used by ships sailing to Nicaragua."

On Sunday, Al Khaliq asked in its editorial: "Is it a mere coincidence that not a single mine has hit an Israeli or an American vessel?"

Meanwhile, in the first three days of searching the south-central stretch of the Gulf of Suez, four specially equipped U.S. helicopters have not found any trace of mines or other devices that could have caused the underwater explosions that have damaged 19 ships since July 9.

The United Arab Emirates daily Al Fajr said that both superpowers were responsible for laying mines in the Red Sea as part of a "plot to divide the region between them and split its people."

Al Wahda, another Emirates daily, linked the mining to the Iraqi and Iranian attacks on tankers in the Gulf and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, saying that all were part of "the same plot to sow seeds of dispute among the people of the region."

24-Hour Alert Aboard Ship
David Lamb of the Los Angeles Times reported aboard the USS Shreveport in the Gulf of Suez:

U.S. servicemen aboard the helicopter carrier Shreveport, which is hunting for mines in the Gulf of Suez, are manning gaudy guns and Stinger missiles on 24-hour alert in case of a terrorist attack.

Officers said they had no firm indication that any attack was planned.

Western journalists flown out to the Shreveport Sunday were struck by the contrast between the Shreveport's preparedness and the posture of the U.S. Marine peacekeeping force that entered Beirut two years ago and carried unloaded weapons during most of its mission.

"We're not really worried," said the Shreveport's commander, Captain Robert J. Iannucci. "The Egyptian Navy has very tight security and it's challenging its identity and cargo, sometimes conducting searches. But we want to be ready in case terrorists do get past the navy."

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Basque Violence Spreads to France As Government Studies Extraditions

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

HENDAYE, France — Three worlds met last week along the beach in this coastal town near the Spanish border.

Marching up the rue des Grenadiers toward the water were several hundred protesters shouting demands that France refuse to extradite any of the Basque refugees that Spain is seeking on terrorism charges.

To their left, on the waterfront boulevard, several dozen French policemen looked on silently, sweating in the sunshine under their heavily padded blue uniforms and plastic helmets. Their commander, using a bullhorn, told the demonstrators that their march was illegal.

All this was being taken in by a crowd of men in bathing trunks and women in bikinis who had interrupted their tanning to take a look at the commotion that had intruded on their vacation.

French politics and diplomacy have produced an unlikely mélange of tourism and terror in the Basque country this summer.

After years of refusing to cooperate with Spain on the problem of Basque violence, the French government has declared its willingness to help Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain in his war against the ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty), the Basque guerrilla movement.

A court in Pau has ruled that four Basque refugees accused of murder and other crimes can be extradited to Spain, a judgment that in effect threw the final decision back to President François Mitterrand's government.

These actions have had violent results, especially in this area but also wherever French interests are to be found in Spain.

Bombs have gone off at a dozen stores and factories in Spain connected with French interests. French tourists in Spain have had their cars blown up or their tires slashed.

France has never sent Basque refugees back to Spain, and almost any decision to help the Spanish government, many people believe, could lead to more violence. For even as the Basque nationalists threaten more attacks, a mysterious rightist death squad known as the GAL has been killing Basque refugees in France.

The GAL has killed nine refugees so far, but it interrupted its activities this summer.

On top of all this, there have been mysterious explosions at three factories in France where Basque refugees were thought to work.

"Are extraditions the solution?" asked a court official in Pau who is handling the case. "If they happen, there will be agitation, but the Spanish government will be satisfied. If they don't happen, the Spanish will be unhappy and the GAL may resume its activities."

For years after the victory of Franco's forces in the Spanish Civil War, the Pyrenees Mountains along the border provided escape routes for liberals and Communists. Socialists and Basque nationalists seeking to escape Spanish repression.

France was proud of its role as a land of asylum, and there was no question of sending the Basques back to Spain while Franco was in power.

31 Turkish Leftists Arrested
The Associated Press
ANKARA — Turkish security forces arrested 31 suspected leftist militants earlier this month in the Aegean coastal city of Izmir, the Anatolia news agency reported Monday.

But with the liberalization of the Spanish government after Franco's death and then the victory of Mr. Gonzalez's Socialists in 1982, the argument that Spain was a repressive nation broke down. Over time, France began facing accusations that it was harboring terrorists as part of a silent compact under which the terrorists agreed not to attack French targets. The nationalists' case was further undermined by elections held in the Spanish Basque country, in which the separatist party linked to the ETA won but 15 percent of the votes.

Mr. Mitterrand, to the pleasure of Mr. Gonzalez, a fellow Socialist, moved this year toward cooperation, and the Basque refugees felt betrayed.

"Before, it was easier, because when the right was in power, the left supported us," said Christiane Fando, a lawyer for Basque refugees and a sympathizer of the nationalist movement. "Now that the left is in power, they're doing the same thing as the right did. And we get no support from the right."

Miss Fando and the Basque refugees she defends contend that while Mr. Gonzalez's government is different from Franco's, the police in the Spanish Basque country still use torture and that the Basque

refugees, even the violent ones, need political asylum to protect them against arbitrary treatment.

The Spanish authorities reply that the ETA has been responsible for more than 300 killings since 1977, despite the fact that supporters of the group have been given the right to take part in free elections.

In the French Basque country, meanwhile, many citizens feel that they have been dragged unwillingly into someone else's argument.

At a rally against violence in St. Jean de Luz, for example, André Ithurralde, the town's mayor, drew thunderous applause when he declared, "The problem of the Spanish Basques is a Spanish political problem that can only find a peaceful solution in Spain."

Many young French Basques harbor a certain sympathy for their nationalist comrades in what they call "the southern Basque country," wishing away a boundary they regard as artificial. But except for a tiny extremist group that even the ETA has disavowed, no one is talking about a separatist movement in France.

On the French side of the border the popular desire is simply to be rid of the violence, which along with a sluggish economy has cut tourism by about 30 percent, and by up to 60 percent in some sectors.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Can Soot Be the Deterrent?

After a nuclear war, according to a new conjecture, will come nuclear winter, a cold darkness so profound that land in both hemispheres will freeze, crops will fail and life will perish. War between the two major powers would thus bring inevitable disaster to all other countries, too. Is the thesis well founded? And if it is, then what?

Nuclear war has long thought unlikely to affect the global climate. According to the National Academy of Sciences, nuclear bombs would only pulverize rock, with a result no worse than the dust clouds puffed up by volcanoes. "At most," concluded the academy in 1974, a half-degree temperature change from average could be expected from a 10,000-megaton nuclear exchange.

Like everybody else, the academy overlooked one thing: soot. When cities burn, as did Hiroshima and Nagasaki, tons of it are created. Dust merely scatters sunlight but soot absorbs it. The two scientists who saw the importance of soot, Paul J. Crutzen of West Germany and John W. Birks of the United States, suggested in 1982 that nuclear-sparked fires could blot out sunlight for weeks.

That has prompted new studies, including several by the Reagan administration, which is, to its credit, taking the nuclear winter idea seriously. Everyone agrees soot was wrongly ignored. But, until the studies are completed, it is premature to accept the details of any one forecast of nuclear winter, including that issued by a group of scientists last November.

Everything depends on how much soot gets how high. Forest fires now produce a third as

much soot each year as a nuclear war might create, but it never gets high enough to derange climate. Nuclear-made soot, if not dispersed by winds, might billow up to the stratosphere, beyond the reach of weather, and linger for months. On the other hand, unlike high dust, the high soot clouds might disperse because of their own absorbed heat.

When all such uncertainties have been narrowed, a climatic effect of some degree is likely. It may set an upper limit—more likely a range of values—on the megatons that might be exploded over cities without triggering climatic catastrophe. What difference would such a threshold make?

In the short term, perhaps not much. Not even a new dimension of terror can undercut policies based on deterrence. If necessary to preserve the credibility of deterrence, arsenals could be adapted to minimize soot effects. A climatic effect is yet another strong argument for negotiating steep reductions in nuclear arsenals. But if the megatonnage threshold is too close to what minor nuclear powers already have or could attain, major powers may shrink to step beneath it.

Yet if the new calculations show a significant climatic effect from soot, nuclear winter would, more certainly than other horrors of nuclear war, mean the end of civilization. No country would survive, possibly not even a family. That prospect has to make a difference eventually, however successful the policy of nuclear deterrence has been so far, and however invisible the alternatives.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Split Personality in Dallas

The Republican Party began its convention in Dallas yesterday amid an argument about what that party actually has become. This is understandable. Republican activity of the national kind seems split between two oddly ill-matched passions these days.

One is the remorselessly earnest development, down to the last detail, of a new conservative ideology. This is a kind of political fundamentalism that seeks to apply, literally and rigidly, certain conservative principles to just about every aspect of life. It leaves little to choice, and practically no room at all for human error, weakness, dissent or discretion.

The other main activity of the Republicans in this campaign year has been the staging of photographs and tableaux—images, really—that suggest a genial, open-minded and open-hearted administration strolling amiably through America's joys and sorrows, reassuring us that all will be well. There is the scene with the Dallas Cowboy cheerleaders, the one with the First Family decked out in Olympic blazers, the sober and melancholy stroll along the beach in Normandy, and so forth.

One message is tight and demanding, the other loose and relaxed. In a way the two stand as pretty good representations of the actual conflict within the Republican Party. It is between those who wish to sharpen and thus narrow the definition of what it stands for, and those who want a little more tolerance, a little more discretionary space, a bigger tent. This, not the traditional conflict between liberal and conservative Republican ideas, is what the tensing in the party now is all about.

In Dallas last week, this was the encounter taking place. The narrowness-down prevailed. Republicans modestly accepting merely to leave room for some who do not oppose the Equal

Rights Amendment, for example, were not allowed even that small and ambiguous satisfaction. The people in charge gave no quarter.

The argument among the various parties to this dispute, of course, begins with an argument over whether the ideology espoused in the current platform is special and narrow or whether, as its proponents believe, it represents the values of genuine mainstream America. But it does seem to us that the better of this argument is had by those figures, starting with Ronald Reagan himself, who have done the national running for office or who intend to, and who, with one or two notable exceptions, are on the side of easing and opening up.

Not so long ago the Republicans were widely thought of as a minority party with minority views that had always to be reaching leftward to a political center if they were to win elections. This is not nearly so self-evident as it once was. These days it seems the other way around: The Democratic Party needs to reach rightward to prevail. No one can be sure how much of all this has to do with personalities and fate—the Democrats have really hashed it up for themselves in recent years, and the Republicans have been led by a man of great personal popularity and political skill.

In some ways Dallas is about other contests to come soon. The would-be successors are there, and not nearly so certain as some of them sound that the current Republican self-definition is the right one for a successful political future. One gets a sense that this is a party whose voice does in fact represent much that is going on in the lives and minds of Americans today—but a party, too, that stands in danger of missing this opportunity by writing itself into a small political corner.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Fear of Freedom in Haiti

For 26 years under two Duvaliers, Papa Doc and Baby Doc, fear has haunted the lives of 6 million Haitians—fear of hunger and disease in the hemisphere's poorest nation; fear of the Tonton Macoutes, the henchmen with a license to kill. But Jean-Claude Duvalier, who has succeeded his father as president-for-life, is also dogged by fear—of freedom.

In May, when the U.S. Congress was reviewing an aid package of \$54 million, Mr. Duvalier promised press freedom and respect for human rights. His word, when tested, proved worthless. At the appearance of critical newspapers, he silenced them by decree and banned all political activity except his own.

This is an old story for Haitians brave enough to defy Baby Doc. One is Silvio Claude, 50, leader of the tiny Christian Democratic Party, whose newspaper was among those silenced. He has been to jail six times since 1979, when he was spunkily run for parliament in one of the regime's "elections." He has endured torture, detention, house arrest and banishment; two sons are in exile; a daughter was recently mauled by security police.

Equally shameful has been the persecution of Gregoire Eugene, leader of the Social Christian Party, a constitutional lawyer who once tutored the younger Duvalier. In June he was seized without charge or the required warrant in reprisal for views expressed in his journal, *Fraternité*. He was dismissed from his professorship at the national university and is now at home, under close police surveillance.

These affronts occurred after Secretary of State George Shultz had certified to Congress that human rights were advancing in Haiti. Baby Doc repaid the favor by making nonsense of Mr. Shultz's assurances.

President Duvalier shows no qualms about contempt for American opinion because he counts on indifference and inattention. And because Haiti's per capita income is a meager \$280 a year, he knows that Congress is reluctant to withhold economic aid. But \$1.4 million is earmarked for military training and security programs. Deleting that sum would be a useful way of serving notice that the United States will not be forever taken for granted.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

FROM OUR AUG. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Indianapolis Track Is Deadly
INDIANAPOLIS—The American Automobile Association has issued an ultimatum that changes must be made in the new Indianapolis motor speedway, where William Baugher, aged twenty-six years, the driver of a Knox automobile in the 250-mile race, and his machine, which reached fourth place, was being driven at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour. When the accident occurred it was on the fifty-fourth lap. On the home stretch the machine skidded and "turned turtle." Robert Burnham won the race in a Buick machine in 4hr. 38min. 25sec. The course has dangerous turns and ruts, which caused Louis Chevrolet, a French driver, to retire from the race.

1934: Speaker Henry T. Rainey Dies
WASHINGTON—The death of Speaker Henry T. Rainey [on Aug. 19] deprives the President of one of his staunchest supporters in the Lower House, and it may precipitate a battle for the speakership between the New Deal and old line Democrats. His death came as a shock to Washington and to the White House, as it was not even known that he was ill. In a tribute to the Speaker, the President said: "I will always think of him as a humanitarian whose fine patriotism thought first of all of what he conceived to be the well being and the interests of all the people." His death will complicate the task of the Administration in the next Congress, because of the forceful manner in which he backed up the President and his ability to placate intra-party quarrels.

Nuclear Autumn's Mad Enough

By John A. Osmundsen

NEW YORK—More than a dozen U.S. government agencies are going to spend up to \$50 million in the next five years to try to determine whether the dust, soot, ash and smoke raised in a nuclear war of indeterminate proportions would blot out the light of the sun and bring on a "nuclear winter" in which life on Earth would be all but extinguished.

I admit, it seems like a good question to ask before things get further out of hand. After all, there is a growing consensus that the calamity of nuclear war might well occur. Richard P. Turco, a physicist and one of the "fathers" of the nuclear winter theory, says that "initially, there was lots of skepticism about the idea that we could end life with a nuclear exchange. People tried to punch holes in it, but that didn't work."

But another "father" of sorts—this time of the hydrogen bomb—said that too many uncertainties remain. The conclusion that Edward Teller drew was that attempts at specific predictions—presumably, in light of Dr. Turco's statement, predictions as to whether all life would vanish, or only humanity and a few other sensitive species—were extremely premature.

Seriously, what can we expect from a five-year, \$50-million attempt to answer these fascinating questions?

The worst—or best, depending on your perspective—would be a finding that nuclear war is certain to

extinguish all life on Earth. And what is the best we can expect from the study? It is highly unlikely that it will definitely establish whether nuclear war would extinguish life. Science is seldom able to come up with unequivocal answers or prove a negative—here, that life would disappear. Therefore, the most we can expect is the conclusion that a nuclear war might—but also might not—bring human existence on this planet to an untimely end. Some comfort.

The point, however, is that such a result leaves us in the same spot—minus the \$50 million, of course—that we are in right now. That spot is that we don't know what the outcome of a nuclear war would be, and we can't afford to find out for certain, meaning that nuclear war is out of the question and always will be.

If the United States government is determined to spend \$50 million in the rarefied realm of apocalyptic conjecture, then a better question might be: What does it mean that civilization has evolved to the point of being able to debate seriously whether it has acquired the power in effect to pull the plug on all earthly life?

The writer, formerly a science reporter with *The New York Times*, is author of the forthcoming "Sweet Reason: On Life, Love and War in the Nuclear Age." He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

Power in Zimbabwe: Mugabe Gets a Freer Rein

By Colin Legum

LONDON—The first congress of the ruling party, ZANU-PF, on Zimbabwe's soil has been interpreted in some Western media as indicating Soviet influence. In fact, the term has been widely used by African political parties (especially in French-speaking countries) as an alternative description for a central committee or executive committee.

Spotted in the constitution is the distinctly absent in Zimbabwe, and especially in the development of Mr. Mugabe's political ideas. These have been strongly influenced by the Chinese rather than the Russians.

The three key people in the new Politburo are Mr. Mugabe, his deputy prime minister, Simon Muzenda, and the administrative secretary, Maurice Nyagumbo. Mr. Muzenda, a man of sober views, is widely respected as the "grey head" of the party.

Mr. Nyagumbo, who spent most of the years during the liberation struggle in the United Kingdom, is a notably moderate and tolerant and humane political figure. This trio will wield considerable influence within the party and the government.

Despite Mr. Mugabe's strong emphasis on the need to turn Zimbabwe into a single-party state as the best

way to establish national unity, there is little likelihood of this change occurring in the near future, since he is personally committed to achieving this by constitutional means.

The Lancaster House agreement imposed an independence constitution that requires a 100-percent vote of Parliament to make any substantial change in the constitution. This requirement stands until 1990.

Unanimity would require that three groups of parliamentarians be won over to the idea of a single party: Joshua Nkomo's opposition Patriotic Front group (ZAPU), the remnants of Ian Smith's Republican Front, now numbering only seven, and the 13 independent white members.

Mr. Mugabe continues to emphasize the single-party issue, to persuade people of the need for the change. Similarly, he speaks of the importance of Marxism-Leninism, while pursuing pragmatic policies in developing a mixed economy.

Like President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Mr. Mugabe is a believer in political education. His speeches should be interpreted as those of an educator and reformer rather than an impatient revolutionary. Nabody

The Fact Is, Scientists Usually Don't Know — Yet

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON—Long ago convicted by medical authority as the villain in deadly high blood pressure, salt recently joined the lengthy list of confusing scientific flip-flops over what is good and bad for a prudent diet. Thus, once again, the public finds reason for exasperation with science's recurring failure to get things settled for keeps. What's going on?

The answer is that science is functioning as it always has—in fits and starts of exploration that, step by step, push many unknowns, seeks to understand our puzzling world. What is different now is that there is a growing science press out there providing blow-by-blow reports for a public yearning for beautiful longevity.

In olden times, the twists and turns of scientific research rarely spread beyond the professional boundaries of science. Today they are instantly conveyed to this eager public by science writers who scrutinize research journals and prow through laboratories in quest of the latest findings. The salt episode illuminates the process.

Although excessive salt and high blood pressure have long been paired in established medical wisdom, an alternate view was developed through a study carried out by researchers at the Oregon Health Sciences University, in Portland, and Temple University, in Philadelphia. They attributed blood pressure increase to deficiencies

of calcium, potassium and vitamins. They even propounded the revolutionary idea that high blood pressure could result from too little salt.

This turnaround view on a supposedly settled matter of diet and health was published in a journal that is esteemed among scientists although little read by the general public, the *Science*, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It was promptly reported on the front pages of *The New York Times* and many other American papers.

Why all the media attention? Because the turnaround was plainly newsworthy by one of the generally accepted definitions of "news": anything unusual of public import. In addition, it could be argued that there is a public-service element in spreading the word about a potentially important health finding—although the news accounts clearly noted that the findings were disputed by other researchers.

Along with those often-heard complaints that science says "everything causes cancer," the salt episode lends itself to droll commentary about the inexactitude of a profession that is supposed to be the model of precision. But it is hard to make a case for any falling in the part of the

researchers whose work ends up in the popular press. Some of them are publicity hounds and seek out attention. But the basic problem is that we have come around to the view that science is too important to be left to the scientists.

To judge from the proliferation of pop science magazines, television coverage and newspaper science sections in the last four or five years, the public is keen for news about science. The difficulty is that science, unlike an airplane crash, is frequently incremental, tentative and inconclusive. It comes in bits and pieces—many of which, like the salt report—contradict earlier findings. If science journalism concerned itself only with matters that are scientifically settled for all time, pickings would indeed be lean.

Readers puzzled by the exegesis of scientific news might keep that in mind and refrain from investing too much faith in the finding of the day. Although science seeks to project an image of bedrock certitude, it is actually a most uncertain enterprise. H.L. Mencksen credited scientists with "a boundless, almost pathological thirst to penetrate the unknown," but he also noted that the process of research is akin to "a dog sniffing tremendously at an infinite series of ratholes."

The writer is editor and publisher of *Science & Government Report*, an independent newsletter.

Forget New York: Win in Bordeaux

By Verne W. Newton

WASHINGTON—Forget about the Ferrari factor, Central America, Texas, the polls, deficits and debates. It is events in France, not America, that determine who wins in November. *In vino veritas*—in wine is the truth. When Bordeaux has a good year, the Democrats win. When it has a poor year, the Republicans win.

The link became apparent in 1956, when one of France's most dismal postwar vintages was followed by Dwight Eisenhower's landslide re-election. The obligatory exception to the rule was got out of the way in 1960, a disastrous year for Bordeaux. John Kennedy won anyway—Cook County being impervious to any laws except those uttered by Mayor Richard Daley, who didn't like wine. But since 1960 the trend has been unbroken.

In 1964, a good Bordeaux year, Lyndon Johnson reaped his landslide. In 1968, after fine years in 1966 and 1967, Bordeaux suddenly plummeted, catapulting Richard Nixon into the White House.

Things looked good for the Democrats in 1970 and 1971 as the vintages skyrocketed to incredible ratings. Predictions from Paris said 1972 would be one of the greatest vintages ever, and in America the Democrats started boasting that anyone could beat Nixon.

Disaster struck. Too much rain and lingering cold caused the French wine market to come crashing down, taking George McGovern and the Democrats with it.

The magnificent 1973's were followed by a very solid '76, good enough for a Jimmy Carter victory.

It looked as if the Democrats were on a roll with a superb vintage in 1978 and a robust follow-up in 1979. No party in this country had lost the White House after only one term—but now the luckless Jimmy Carter fell victim to a late rain that washed precious bacteria off the grapes, and 1980 ended up as the worst vintage in the last nine. So Ronald Reagan marched into the White House.

Now that you know all this, how can you make it work for you? The crucial months are August and September. So you can get your money down on a sure thing.

Here's what to look for: If France has a hot, dry August with a little bit of rain at the end followed by mild September days, things will be looking very good for the Democrats. But if August brings too much rain and is unseasonably cool, or if it is a cold, wet September, you can ridicule the idea of a woman in the Oval Office.

Above all, watch the key indicator: the day when the French authorities declare the grapes mature by issuing the *bon de vendange*—the proclamation of the harvest, which means that the grapes can be picked. If it comes in late September, after weeks of agreeable weather, cash in the college trust fund and the Individual Retirement Account and put everything you've got on the Democrats. If the picking starts on Sept. 26, start naming your



DEVIS GREBU

offspring Walter and Geraldine—it could be a landslide. But if the weather has been wet and cold and the grapes still aren't ready by Oct. 3, bet the ranch on the Republicans—and, for insurance, pray that those beautiful undulating Bordeaux vineyards are hit with a late cold snap or, even better, lashed with hail.

One way or another, rain or shine in Aquitaine, the whole thing will be over by early October.

Sure, the candidates will have to go through the motions, exchanging charges and accusations about the deficits, nuclear war and other meaningless chatter. Sure, the press will breathlessly assure you that the campaign is "heating up," and the pollsters will insist that it is "too close to call." But you will know that your fortune does not depend on anything so erratic as campaign-ending blunders, the whims of swing voters or election-day turnout. The networks will badge Texas voters with exit polls, but for you the only exit poll that matters will have happened weeks before when some unknown oenologist declared the Bordeaux grapes mature.

The writer, who claims a modest collection of good vintages, contributed this treatise to *The New York Times*. (The weather word from Bordeaux, after a dampish and cooler-than-average first half of August, is that the American election result is still up in the air.)

Power in East Germany: A Party Out of Touch

By Franz Loefer

This is the second of three articles.

COLOGNE—Formerly, a Communist party's leadership is elected by the party members. Actually, the Politburo appoints itself.

Once a member of the Politburo, always a member. I remember the late East German Politburo member Friedrich Ebert, then in his 80s, confiding to me that he was much too old for his position. He said he had asked to resign but the Politburo turned him down on the grounds that it would set a bad precedent. Mr. Ebert died a member of the Politburo.

There are nearly 2 million members of the party (about one East German in 10), but most have little or no say in major decisions.

Everything appears democratic, of course. When a new Central Committee is elected, local cells in factories, offices and housing projects send delegates to a local caucus, which sends delegates to a district convention and

so on up to the party congress, which elects a new Central Committee every four years. I can attest from my experience as leader of a local cell and delegate to a district convention that this is really a farce. There is no real grass-roots involvement. The election is orchestrated from the top.

At the 10th Party Congress in 1981 there was a blatant example of this. When the delegates arrived in Berlin they found in their hotel rooms lavish gifts, including pocket computers and digital watches—items that ordinary people cannot buy. Before the congress began, the price they had to pay for those gifts was made clear.

The delegates had to relinquish when "spontaneously" rise from their seats and applaud the re-election of General Secretary Erich Honecker (who at that time was not even formally elected), and to practice what slogans they would have to shout.

Is it any wonder that apathy and cynicism about the party and government are widespread?

A recent study of the effectiveness of the main political television news program, "Die Aktuelle Kamera" (Contemporary Camera), estimated that 3 percent of viewers switched on this program. After 1 minute, 0.2 percent were still watching.

The party leadership is fully aware of this. It has issued numerous resolutions criticizing the catastrophic state of its propaganda. But nothing has changed. I often discussed this problem with the late Politburo member Albert Norden, then responsible for propaganda. He would shrug his shoulders helplessly.

The party machine is too ossified, and the whole bureaucracy too inflexible, to change its propaganda. Instead it constantly repeats stale phrases such as "conditions in socialist society are continually getting better" or "capitalism is dying."

Every Thursday morning the heads of the mass media show up at the Central Committee in Berlin to hear the head of the Central Committee's propaganda department give the party line for the coming week. The slightest deviation from the line is suicidal, so all the media say the same thing in the same dull, dogmatic way.

Meanwhile, the party maintains its power through iron discipline. Not long ago, when I was active in the East German peace movement, I published an article in the German Journal of Philosophy maintaining that the words of the Jewish prophet "to beat the swords into plowshares" do not contradict Marxist philosophy. (The phrase had become the slogan of the peace movement.)

Soon afterward I was criticized by the assistant head of the department of science in the Central Committee. From that point on I was completely isolated. I was unable to publish articles or books or speak in public. I was an enemy of the state; and my career was at an end.

It is not hard to see why Communist bosses sooner or later become corrupt, dictatorial, insensitive and inflexible, or how the machine loses its sense of perspective, its orientation, its understanding of its role in society and history.

In East Germany there have not yet been any excesses comparable to those of the Stalin era in Russia, or to the genocidal rule of Pol Pot in Cambodia. But the corruption of the leadership has gone a long way.

The writer served as first secretary of the Communist Party at Humboldt University in Berlin for many years and was for the last 20 years a member of the presidium of the East German Peace Council. He contributed this column to *The Washington Post*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

IBM's Role in Europe

Regarding the report "IBM Links With Big Names in Europe in Bid to Increase Its Share of the Market" (Aug. 15) by David E. Sanger:

Your article on IBM Europe gives, I believe, a misleading impression of IBM's standing in Europe. Your article states that "for as long as it has sold computers in Europe, IBM 'has been an outsider.' On behalf of IBM's more than 100,000 European employees, I wish to take exception to that statement. IBM has been well integrated in the European community for more than 60 years as an investor, employer, manufacturer, consumer, exporter and taxpayer.

We have 15 plants and six research and development facilities in the 10 countries of the European Community, and last year invested almost \$1.2 billion in plant and manufacturing equipment. We are among the 10 largest taxpayers in the Community, last year paying over \$1 billion in taxes. Our roots in Europe run very deep, in terms of people, resources and long-term commitment.

I also want to set the record straight on IBM Europe's contribution to IBM's total revenues, which your article states has been declining. IBM Europe's revenues in absolute terms have grown an average of 25 percent annually since 1981, about the same as IBM worldwide. Virtually all of the so-called "decline" in IBM Europe's share of total IBM revenues can be attributed to the various European national currency exchange rates versus the U.S. dollar.

As I believe IBM's customers in Europe well recognize, we are an important part of the fabric of the data processing industry in Europe, and we are helping to modernize European businesses and make it more competitive in world markets. We have a long record of contribution in Europe, of which we are very proud. Any suggestion that we are "outsiders" is quite simply wrong.

KASPAR V. CASSANI, President, IBM Europe, France, France.

Light on Paraguay

I would like to commend Martin Andersen for his insightful article on Paraguay ("Paraguay Retains Trend of Neighbors to Liberalize," Aug. 3). Mr. Andersen points out that General Stroessner has been in power for 30 years, giving Paraguay the dubious distinction of having the longest running state of siege of any country in the world. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights, at its current session, expressed concern over human rights violations in Paraguay and passed a resolution (1984/46) "inviting" the government to consider ending the state of siege in order to promote human rights in the country. Mr. Andersen indicates that there is little chance of that.

Amnesty International, in its February 1984 report on Paraguay, documents cases of arbitrary arrest, detention without charge or trial, torture, death in police custody, and "disappearance" both in Paraguay and among Paraguayans in Argentina.

In other Latin American countries, notably Argentina, entrenched patterns of repression have been measurably relieved by intense media scrutiny and the resulting international condemnation. It is not unknown for governments to alter their practices under the constant glare of worldwide exposure. Torture and repression breed and flourish in the dark.

LISA J. SCHWELB, Edinburgh.

West Germans and Kids

Regarding "Take the Kids and Go: Survival Notes From Around the World" (Weekend, July 6):

As an American father of a 13-year-old daughter born and raised in West Germany, I cannot agree with any of your negative statements about the treatment of children in West Germany. The article was not only unworthy of appearing in your newspaper, it was also insulting to the West German people and nation.

EDOAR L. BERGMANN, Hofheim, West Germany.

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3 Million Are Expected On Pilgrimage to Mecca

Saudi Arabia, Seeking to Ease Crush, Tries to Discourage Repeat Travelers

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service
CAIRO — Moslems throughout the Islamic world are preparing for what has become the largest religious celebration at a single site on Earth: the annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

Saudi Arabia, the guardian of Islam's holiest sites, is expecting a record 3 million Moslems for September's hajj, a pilgrimage every able-bodied Moslem is expected to make at least once in a lifetime. Many go five and six times.

The crush will be so great that the Saudi minister of interior, Prince Nayif bin Abdul Aziz, has called for the number of pilgrims to be restricted and is discouraging all but first-time visitors. A group of Islamic scholars met in Mecca last month to study the "legal eligibility" for pilgrimage.

The rites at Mecca historically have served to unify Moslems, bringing together rich and poor, influential officials and peasant herdsmen, believers who speak different languages, live in scattered homelands.

In the past, making the hajj generally meant making a perilous trip on foot across the desert. This year, Egyptian pilgrims in chartered ships are crossing the mined Red Sea.

Throughout the Moslem world, most airports will be teeming with pilgrims, the men dressed in seamless white garments that leave one shoulder exposed, the women veiled and cloaked so that no flesh is showing.

For months, Saudi officials have been circulating throughout the Arab world, selling travelers' checks in Saudi currency. Officials in Riyadh hope that the checks, valid only in Saudi Arabia, will eliminate the haggling over exchange rates that confuses many illiterate pilgrims.

A generation or so ago, the hajj

represented one of Saudi Arabia's principal sources of income. Today, that income is of little consequence to the kingdom, which, through its Ministry of Pilgrimage, provides housing and transportation plus sanitation and medical facilities for the worshippers.

The Saudis take great pride in the orderly management of the hajj, but in recent years they have had to face the problem of pilgrims staying behind to slip into the labor force.

Terrorism also has become a concern in the aftermath of the bloody takeover of Mecca's Grand Mosque in late 1979, after the hajj, by a group of Moslem extremists. The purifying of the soul at Mecca is said to exalt the pilgrim for the rest of his life.

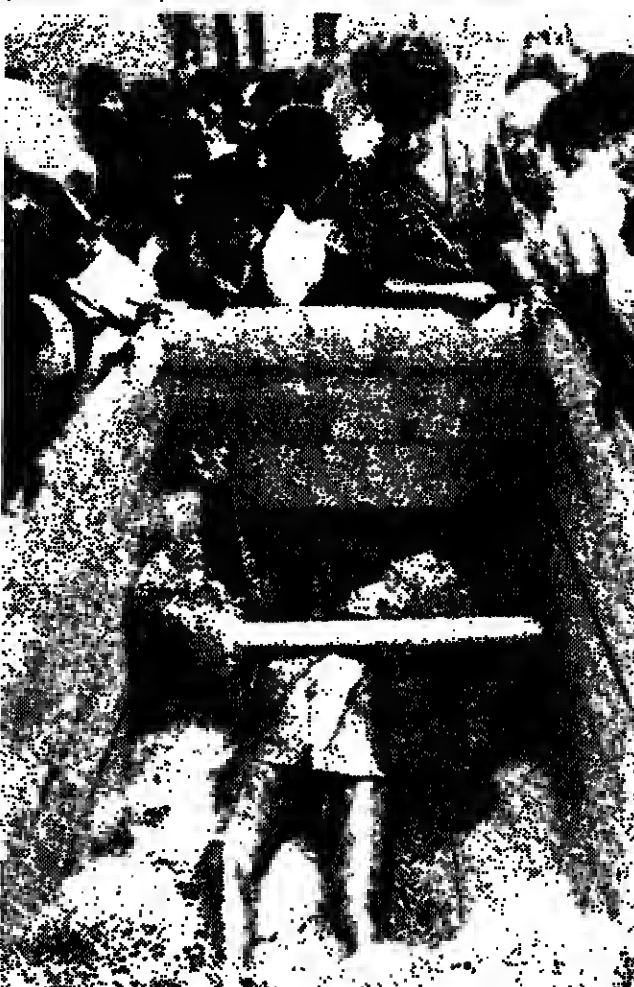
In the huge courtyard of the Grand Mosque, the pilgrims circle the high stone monument known as the Kaaba and kiss the Black Stone inside, which is believed to have been given to Abraham by the Angel Gabriel.

Those who make the hajj become known as hajjis, a title they carry for life. In Egypt, many farmers paint the outside walls of their houses with pictures depicting their trip to Mecca.

It is not uncommon for a man to add a prefix to his name to indicate that he has made the pilgrimage. President Albert-Bernard Bongo of Gabon, in West Africa, made the pilgrimage in the 1970s and changed his name to El Hajj Omar Bongo.

Israelis Start Pilgrimage
About 1,000 Israeli Moslems began a pilgrimage to Mecca on Monday, The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

Under an agreement between Jordanian and Israeli officials, the pilgrims will carry temporary Jordanian passports because travelers with Israeli passports are not permitted in any Arab country except Egypt, an Israeli official said.



A statue of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was being held Monday at the Manila International Airport by customs officials.

Backers of Aquino Mark Anniversary of Slaying

United Press International
MANILA — Filipinos marched in a candlelight procession Monday on the eve of the first anniversary of Benigno S. Aquino Jr.'s assassination. The armed forces were put on the highest state of alert.

More than 2,000 candle-bearing supporters marched solemnly from the opposition leader's suburban home to Santo Domingo Church, where his funeral was held.

The armed forces chief of staff, General Fabian Ver, ordered security intensified at all military installations, leave canceled for soldiers and all personnel confined to barracks, the state-run Philippines News Agency said.

The police, already on highest alert, set up checkpoints on roads leading into Manila to search vehicles for guns and explosives, according to news reports.

Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, the national police commander, said that "insurgent and subversive" personalities were planning to sabotage the capital's electrical service on Wednesday, causing a "day of darkness."

Opposition groups have called on Filipinos to turn off all lights for 24 hours beginning at noon Wednesday to honor Mr. Aquino, who was killed upon his return from three years of self-exile in the United States.

Customs officials at Manila International Airport refused to release a life-sized bronze statue of Mr. Aquino unless his relatives paid \$3,969 in import taxes.

The statue, made in Rome by a Filipino sculptor and seized by soldiers and customs officials when it arrived Sunday on a flight from Japan, was intended to accompany marchers on the anniversary.

"If we pay this, we are certainly going to pay it under protest," said Mr. Aquino's brother Agapito.

Military officials had refused demonstrators' permission to hold Tuesday's rally, but the Supreme Court overturned the decision.

Earlier, a Japanese journalist who has said that he believes a soldier killed Mr. Aquino at the airport last Aug. 21, was prevented from entering the country.

Vatican Assails 'Theology of Liberation'

By Juan de Onis
New York Times Service
RIO DE JANEIRO — Conservatives in the Vatican are intensifying their campaign against Roman Catholic clergymen throughout Latin America who have developed a "theology of liberation" supporting revolutionary change.

Currently at the center of the dispute are four dissenting priests in Nicaragua, who oppose their bishops and insist on continuing to participate in the leftist Sandinist government.

Pope John Paul II recently ordered the four, all of whom hold cabinet posts, to quit their jobs or give up the priesthood. One of them, Ernesto Cardenal Martinez, the Sandinist minister of culture, said he and the others would defy the Vatican order.

The line being drawn in Nicaragua extends throughout Latin America, with Vatican conservatives disturbed by what they see as a growing trend among progressive Latin American clergy to cooperate with Marxist revolutionaries.

The Reverend Leonardo Boff, a Franciscan monk in Brazil, is one of the leading exponents of the progressive theology of liberation. He has been summoned to a hearing on Sept. 7 by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, who heads the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. Father Boff has been asked to testify about his theological writings, for which he has already been admonished.

The hearing for Father Boff is seen as part of a full-scale Vatican assault, which is expected to include a declaration by the pope before the year's end. Cardinal Agostino Rossi, a conservative Brazilian bishop who administers the Vatican household, said the pope will condemn the theology of liberation for deviating from church doctrine.

"There has to be a pruning," Cardinal Rossi said during a recent visit to Brazil. "We can't accept class war as a concept because it leads to violence, and that is against the Gospel."

The issue has been a topic of controversy in Latin America since the bishops of this region began

debating how to apply decisions made at Vatican Council II in 1962-1965, which called upon the church to modernize its mission in the Third World.

The challenge of developing a church more responsive to the political and social realities of Latin America — a region of great contrasts in wealth and poverty, with dictatorship the prevalent form of government — led to the development of the theology of liberation.

Its central concepts include beliefs that the church has an "option in favor of the poor," and that salvation is achieved not only through faith and the sacraments but also through actions that improve the human condition.

Church progressives scored several victories at the Second Latin American Conference of Bishops in 1968 in Colombia. The option in favor of the poor became a church guideline. The Mass in the vernacular was accepted. And the organization of lay groups, in a region with a chronic shortage of priests, was encouraged.

In some countries, the lay organizations took the form of cell-like communities in which Catholic

neighborhood groups, mainly in slums and rural areas, were formed to discuss basic social and political problems with religious guidance.

At the same time, the progressive clergy were organizing in groups that were increasingly in conflict with their bishops, who were generally more conservative, and with the papal nuncios, who represent the Vatican abroad.

Before long, many of the highly politicized progressive groups were disciplined and left the church or became isolated minorities. The victory of the Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua, and the emergence there of a decidedly pro-Marxist clergy, has caused the Vatican to resume its hard-line approach.

Since John Paul II became head of the church, with his strong anti-communist views and insistence upon strict adherence to church authority, the conservatives have been pushing for a showdown with the progressives.

Father Boff, 46, a persistent critic of the traditional church in Latin America, seems to be a perfect target. He is widely respected in the moderately progressive Brazilian church, which has 300 bishops and

is the largest national body in the Roman Catholic world. He is a member of the editorial board of Concilium, a major theological magazine that represents the progressive Catholic clergy in Western Europe, the United States, Africa and Latin America.

And he is a prolific writer. His published works include "Church, Charisma and Power," "Faith on the Periphery of the World," "The Religious Life and the Church in the Process of Liberation" and "The Church's Pilgrimage with the Oppressed."

The clergy here are concerned that a Vatican disavowal of Father Boff's writings could generate even greater discord over the theology of liberation and its application in Latin America.

Gilberto Gorgulho, an adviser to Cardinal Paulo Arns, archbishop of Sao Paulo, said, "Cutting off this form of pastoral reflection would remove the living branch on which Latin American Christianity now stands. A document condemning the theology of liberation would be used by the powerful to legitimize a form of society that excludes the poor, and kills."

3 Months After Panama Elections, Claims of Fraud Gaining Strength

By William R. Long
Los Angeles Times Service
PANAMA CITY — Persistent charges that President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta was elected by fraud are clouding U.S. hopes for democratic stability in this strategic country, the site of the Panama Canal.

More than three months after the May 6 election, there is mounting evidence of irregularities.

Mr. Ardito Barletta, 45, is scheduled to take office Oct. 11. He is political heir to General Omar Torrijos, Panama's leader until his death in 1981, and his candidacy was supported by the military.

An advertising executive who worked enthusiastically in the president-elect's campaign now says that he was repelled by what he calls thinly veiled fraud in the elections and vote-counting. "Everyone is disillusioned," he said.

The Reagan administration encouraged Panama to hold elections, as it has other Central American countries. Officials in Washington fret that the development of democracy in the region will help limit popular support for leftist revolutions.

Although Panama has no guerrilla problem, U.S. officials are particularly concerned about stability here because of the canal's importance.

Despite the prospect of a Panamanian leader without a recognized electoral mandate, President Ronald Reagan warmly welcomed

Mr. Ardito Barletta when he visited Washington last month.

Eric Arturo Delvalle, who was elected first vice president on Mr. Barletta's ticket, accompanied the president-elect to Washington. Mr. Delvalle said they were received "with much affection and great sympathy."

Of the fraud reports, Mr. Delvalle said, "I don't think anyone can say that there was fraud in the elections."

Nevertheless, independent foreign analysts who have studied the official returns say the figures show two kinds of irregularities that gave Mr. Barletta his 1,713-vote margin over his rival, former President Arnulfo Arias Madrid.

Thousands of ballots cast for Mr. Arias, which were challenged by Mr. Barletta's coalition, were never included in the results even though the challenges were thrown out. If those ballots had

been part of the final tally, Mr. Arias would have won by about 2,600 votes, the foreign analysts calculate.

At about 300 polling places, the number of ballots cast exceeded the number of registered voters, often by as much as 150 percent to 300 percent.

Cesar A. Quintero, the president of the National Electoral Tribunal, said he could not confirm or deny the report of valid but untallied votes. One of three members of the electoral tribunal and the only one with no government ties, Mr. Quintero said tribunal subordinates "looked for ways to elude [instructions] because there are powers that put pressure on them."

The Christian Democratic Party, which was allied with Mr. Arias in the campaign, is preparing a book about the May elections titled "Thus Was The Fraud." A copy of the unfinished manuscript includes detailed allegations of vote-rigging, such as purging opposition party members from the voter rolls and packing the rolls with unregistered pro-government voters.

Panama has had no popularly elected president since 1968, and the May 6 election was billed as a return to democracy.

But even before the voting, many Panamanians doubted that Mr. Arias, 82, who has twice been deposed by the military and once by his cabinet, would be permitted to take office. Some argued that his election would harm Panama's stability.

Iran Reportedly Sending Thousands Of New Volunteers To Iraqi Front

The Associated Press
TEHRAN — Iran has sent thousands of volunteers to its battlefront with Iraq and is preparing for a new offensive if Iraq does not comply with Iranian demands, according to Tehran newspapers.

"Iran is ready for a military operation as soon as the grace period ends," Mohsen Rafiq-Dust, minister in charge of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, was quoted as saying in the Sunday edition of the daily newspaper Sobhe-Azadegan. He did not indicate when the deadline would expire.

The English-language Tehran Times said that there had been "massive dispatches" of volunteers to the battlefield in the last several weeks.

"If Iraq and its supporters are ready to give us our rights," Mr. Rafiq-Dust was quoted as saying, "Iran will not insist on carrying on with the war."

Iran has said it is willing to discuss a peace agreement with Iraq

only if President Saddam Hussein were forced out and Iraq agreed to pay compensation for damages caused by the war, which began with the Iraqi invasion of Iran in September 1980.

The reports of troop movements toward the front and the threats of a new Iranian offensive were the first heard in Tehran since June, when there were widespread predictions of an imminent Iranian drive against Iraqi forces. But the attack was never launched.

Delay in mounting an offensive has been widely attributed to political differences in Iran, although Iranian officials have repeatedly denied the reports.

Offensive Against Kurds
The Iranian authorities have announced a new drive against Kurdish rebels in northwestern Iran that has caused heavy rebel casualties, Reuters reported from Tehran.

Iran's official press agency, IRNA, quoted the joint headquar-

ters of the Iranian Army and Revolutionary Guards as saying that 14 strategic heights and 14 villages had been "purged" in an operation that began late Friday along the border with Iraq.

Iran's Majlis, or parliament, approved on Monday the nomination of three cabinet ministers. Reuters reported, while allowing Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi to assume responsibility for defense and education for two months.

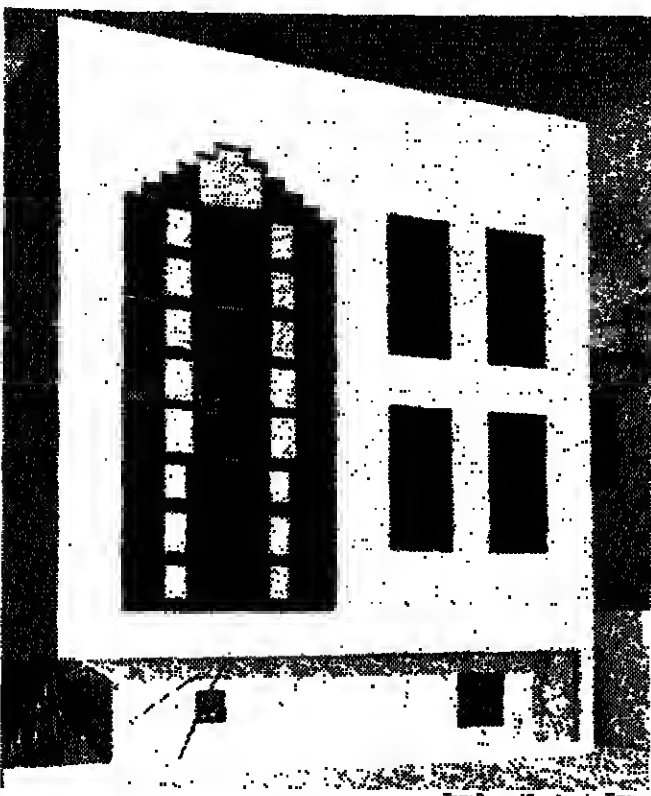
Five ministers were forced to resign last week when, during the debate on a vote of confidence, virtually all Iranian cabinet ministers were strongly criticized for inefficiency, mismanagement and favoritism.

Officials said Sunday that six experts at the ministries of industries and heavy industries had been accused of taking bribes of 30 million rials (about \$340,000) from 14 factories.

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ARTS / LEISURE

By the Sea: A Blend of Art, Architecture



Facade of the Doumani house.



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By Suzanne Muchnic

LOS ANGELES — A Federal Express man who delivered a package to the home of Carol and Roy Doumani was so boggled by their big white house on the Marina Peninsula that he later drove his wife across town to see it.

Once the Doumanis put up banners for a party and eager house hunters trooped in to "see the units."

When the Doumanis open the vast window of their living room they can sit on a ledge overlooking a wide stretch of sand that disappears into the sea.

Designed by Robert Graham, a sculptor, and made livable by other artists' functional artwork, the Doumani house is a surprising merger of art and architecture.

The stark, white, rectangular structure has dark, grid-framed windows, long mosaic pools flanking its entrance and brightly metal grillwork running around it.

Inside, space is enclosed by high ceilings but rarely interrupted by walls. Stair-step and grid motifs articulate borders, while windows frame a changing parade of seascapes and beach scenes. The first-floor interior is punctuated by Graham's bronze figures perched high on pedestals. Rooms on both levels are enriched by other artists' functional creations.

It shouldn't work, everyone knows that artists are not architects and that if you set them to laboring on the same project, it will be destroyed by colliding egos.

Not at the Doumanis' house. Their habitat is a compatible collection: architecture and figurative sculpture by Graham; inlaid-wooden kitchen and dining room cabinets, mosaic pools, engraved-glass balustrade and metal grills by Billy Al Bengston; stained-glass windows and fresco by David Novros; metal-collage door by Tony Berlant; trompe l'oeil mural by Terry Schoonhoven; and roof-deck mosaic by Joana Russel-Dart.

You have to look hard to find anything that isn't custom-made, and then it may turn out to be a typewriter, a coffee maker or a faucet. "We don't buy existing things," Carol Doumani said. "Our point is to create something special."

The house, a continuing project that may never be finished, was begun in 1978 when the Doumanis met Graham at an unveiling of one of his sculptures.

"I liked his work very much, so I asked him to do a piece for the house we were planning to build," Roy Doumani said. "He called a couple of days later and said he'd like to have dinner. When we met he said he'd like to carry the project

a step further. I asked if he wanted to be part of the discussions with our architect. He said, 'No, I want to design the house.'"

Initially, the Doumanis were flummoxed by Graham's proposal. "We knew this was going to be our primary residence. Our hearts and souls were going to be in it. It had to work for us," said Carol Doumani. "Bob felt that too much art had become overwhelming and impersonal. He said, 'Let me design a living space for you.' In his mind, we were going back to the Renaissance. He said, 'I'll design to your specifications and your needs and call in other artists to help.'"

"Nothing was easy," Roy Doumani said. The artists were happy to challenge themselves, but electricians and plumbers were less adventurous. "The workmen would say, 'You can't do this.' Now that is the last thing to say to me. It's just not acceptable. Everything was custom-made. Sometimes it took 20 times to get it right."

One of the most appealing aspects of the Doumani house for Graham was that art and architecture were not considered separate entities. "A lot of buildings have art budgets, as if the building weren't art. The Doumani house just had a budget."

The house is a showplace, visited by art groups from museums and schools, and the site of social affairs. It is also a place to be lived in.

"We don't make a pretense of having it be a 'ready-made thing,'" Carol Doumani said. "When you're living with functional art, things will be damaged. That's O.K."



Carol and Roy Doumani: "Nothing was easy."

Rossini's Reconstructed 'Viaggio' Staged in Pesaro

By William Weaver

PESARO, Italy — In June of 1825, some months after Rossini had settled in Paris, he wrote a "stage cantata" entitled "Il Viaggio a Reims," to celebrate the coronation of Charles X.

After only a handful of performances the composer withdrew the work, and later he used some of the music for his "Le Comte Ory."

There were a couple of pirated performances of pastiche versions of

the cantata, but then the score was believed lost.

In recent years, it has surfaced — in fragments — in French and Italian archives. The American scholar Janet Johnson, with the guidance of the Rossini expert Philip Gossett, has prepared a critical edition of the score. And Saturday night — in the glare of television lights before a cheering, international audience — "Il Viaggio a Reims" was heard once more. The performance, conducted by Claudio Abbado in the Petrucci Auditorium of the Pesaro Conservatory, was part of the Rossini Opera Festival, which the city of Pesaro, the composer's birthplace, presents annually in collaboration with the Rossini Foundation.

Rossini's "Viaggio" is a complex, brilliantly worked composition, consisting only of nine numbers that are so elaborately developed, so rich and varied, that they fill an evening, following one

another in a succession of moods, inventions, surprises.

Although the scheme is comic — the plot involves an international group of travelers trapped in an inn at Ploembris — the tone is more often romantic, poetic, inspired. Unfortunately, the director, Luca Ronconi, and the designer, Gae Aulenti, look it as a joke, or rather as a bag of tricks.

The stage was dominated by eight bathtubs (Ploembris is a spa, you see); TV crews, real and fake, wandered around freely. There was a great deal of playing with flags, and the finale of the opera, meant to be a grand apotheosis, ended with a TV camera occupying the center of the scene. That sums up the vulgarity of the production.

Musically, things went better. The Chamber Orchestra of Europe, mainly English, played well; its flutist was a star. Abbado created lovely textures but often drove the musicians unfeeling and almost

always encouraged them to play too loudly.

Some of the illustrious singers who made up the cast — notably Katia Ricciarelli and Lucia Valentini Terrani — were not in top form, and the strain was evident. Other singers, including Lella Cubelli and Cecilia Gasdia, sang well, but their singing was not enhanced by the staging or by the conductor. Among the men, Edoardo Gimezez displayed proper Gallic charm; Samuel Ramey and Ruggero Raimondi delivered their big arias with gusto. Everyone — Ronconi, Aulenti and Abbado included — was awarded resounding ovations.

But the most important thing remains the piece itself. "Il Viaggio" was Rossini's last opera on an Italian text and his first stage work written in France. It is the missing link between "Semiramide" and "The Siege of Corinth," and — though different from both — it is as exciting as either.

Elton John on Last U.S. Tour

The Associated Press

TEMPE, Arizona — Elton John, opening his first U.S. concert tour in two years, says it will be his last American tour. The rock singer told a crowd Friday night, "I'm an entertainer and I will always be an entertainer, but I don't know what shape it will take in the future."

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AmEx	8905	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	2422	4	4	4	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1211.90	1211.90	1208.42	1210.94	+ 2.52
Trans	814.10	814.10	807.41	812.44	+ 5.03
Util	128.22	128.22	127.34	127.71	+ 0.37
Comp	468.94	472.50	465.82	470.81	+ 1.87

NYSE Index					
	High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
Composite	94.61	94.25	94.42	94.27	+ 0.15
Industrials	111.18	110.95	111.10	110.89	+ 0.21
Transp.	84.78	84.38	84.72	84.47	+ 0.25
Utilities	128.22	127.34	127.71	127.34	+ 0.37
Finance	89.05	88.71	88.82	88.75	+ 0.07

NYSE Diaries					
	Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	719	772			
Declined	719	772			
Unchanged	719	772			
Total Issues	1428	1544			
New Issues	1972	1962			

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AmEx	8905	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	2422	4	4	4	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AmT	1281	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

NASDAQ Index					
	High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
Composite	228.37	228.01	228.43	228.30	+ 0.13
Industrials	282.59	282.16	282.58	282.37	+ 0.21
Transp.	248.48	247.78	248.17	247.78	+ 0.39
Utilities	228.24	227.34	227.71	227.34	+ 0.37
Finance	228.24	227.34	227.71	227.34	+ 0.37

AMEX Stock Index					
	High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
Indus	267.96	267.27	267.74	267.27	+ 0.47
Transp.	267.96	267.27	267.74	267.27	+ 0.47
Utilities	267.96	267.27	267.74	267.27	+ 0.47
Finance	267.96	267.27	267.74	267.27	+ 0.47
Composite	267.96	267.27	267.74	267.27	+ 0.47

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2

At 3 P.M.: Trading Is Slow

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were drifting at a lower level late Monday afternoon in one of the slowest sessions of the year as institutional investors retreated to the sidelines.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, which gained 2.76 points Friday, was down 1.88 to 1,210.02 shortly before 3 p.m. EDT. The Dow, which lost 6.19 overall last week, was operating at a 1.66 handicap since International Paper, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing and United Technologies were trading minus their dividends.

While prices in tables on these pages are from 4 p.m. close in New York, for reasons of time this news account is based on information gathered earlier in the day.

Declines led advances 807-637 among the 1,899 issues crossing the New York Stock Exchange tape.

The five-hour turnover amounted to about \$6.6 million shares compared with \$6.5 million in the corresponding period Friday.

Analysts said many big investors are waiting for a sign short-term interest rates are going to fall. But federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, were trading at a high 11 1/2 percent.

The bond market was firm. It has rebounded lately from its dreadful slump earlier this year and some analysts said a continued improvement will soon produce lower short-term interest rates.

Also boding well for the interest-rate picture is a slowing down of the economy. Reports last week showed retail sales, housing starts and building permits were down a bit in July.

The government early Monday said revised figures showed the gross national product rose 7.6 percent in the second quarter instead of the 7.5 percent previously posted. Corporate profits after taxes increased 1.5 percent.

The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee meets Tuesday and many observers, including Solomon Brothers' Henry Kaufman, don't think the members will make any changes in policy.

"It looks like big investors are waiting for prices to drop so they can begin buying again," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, "but the market is not accommodating them. Thus, we could wait a couple of more days."

George Fittone of Dreyfus Corp. agreed with Mr. Eppel. "I don't see this market falling out of bed at all. I still think the upside has the strong hand and it will be a matter of a few days before things begin to move again."

American Express was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and higher following a block of 7,000,000 shares at 31 1/2 — the second-largest share block on record. The block was sold by Financial Corp. of America, which holds a 4.9-percent stake in Amex.

Financial Corp. of America, which plunged 4 1/2 last week, was active and higher most of the day. Published reports said chief Charles W. Knapp might be ousted if a government guarantee is needed to bail out the company's ailing thrift unit.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2
22 1/2	134	131	AmCn	1.08	2 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	134	131	+ 1/2

	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Chg.
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25 1/2	135	131	129	ComStk	3.80	1.9	11 1/2	25 1/2	135	129	+ 1/2
25											

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963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in a letter to the chairman of the West German bishops' conference, Cardinal Joseph Höffner. Cardinal Giernp said that although recent demands for German-language church services had come from outside Poland, they merited careful consideration.

At a Mass in Czestochowa, 208 kilometers (130 miles) south of Warsaw, on Wednesday, Cardinal Giernp accused some West German organizations of fomenting trouble by supporting the 1 million Poles of German ethnic origin in agitating for greater recognition. The assertion was denied Thursday by Count Hans Huyn, parliamentary foreign policy spokesman of the Christian Social Union, which is a member of the ruling West

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Aug. 20

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Floating Rate Notes

Aug. 20

Israel Discount Bank Limited

Subsidiary of IDB Bankholding Corporation Limited

Statement of Condition

RECEIVED
JUN 30 1984

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$5,246,190,000
Government and Other Securities	943,326,000
Deposits with and Loans to the Government	1,946,452,000
Loans	2,431,743,000
Other Accounts	125,929,000
Bank Premises and Equipment	19,042,000
Total Assets	<u>\$10,712,682,000</u>
 Liabilities	
Deposits	\$8,363,993,000
Government and Other Deposits for Granting Loans	1,109,162,000
Debentures Issued by Subsidiaries	871,070,000
Other Accounts	70,740,000
Total Liabilities	<u>10,414,965,000</u>
 Capital Accounts	
Capital Stock, Reserves and Surplus	120,844,000
Subordinated Convertible Capital Notes	7,818,000
Minority Interest	29,983,000
Capital Notes*	139,072,000
Total Capital Accounts	<u>297,717,000</u>
Total Liabilities and Capital Accounts	<u>\$10,712,682,000</u>

*Including unsubordinated notes of \$130 million

OVER 270 BRANCHES AND OFFICES IN ISRAEL AND ABROAD

U.S. SUBSIDIARY
ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK OF NEW YORK
511 Fifth Avenue, New York (212) 551-8500

Member FDIC

Other Subsidiary Banks and Offices: Buenos Aires/Cayman/London/Los Angeles/Luxembourg
Miami/Montevideo/Montreal/Nassau/New York/Rio de Janeiro/Santiago/São Paulo/Toronto

This financial statement has been arithmetically translated from Israel Shekels into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on June 30, 1984: I.S. 238.40 = U.S. \$1.00 for the convenience of the reader.

[illegible]

— ADVERTISEMENT —

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

20 AUGUST 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

ALMAI MANAGEMENT	\$ 134.36	111 Class B - U.S.	\$ 190.26
ALM Alamo Trust	\$ 134.36	112 Class B - U.S.	\$ 91.74
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. L.D.		DRAMER NASSAU GROUP	
111 Buerbon	\$F 842.00	111 BSBOL The Group (200) 4490	
112 Buerbon	\$F 842.00	112 BSBOL The Group (200) 4490	FL 12.20
113 Buerbon	\$F 842.00	PARIS&S - HENRI	
114 Buerbon	\$F 842.00	111 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		112 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	113 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	114 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	115 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	116 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	117 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		118 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	119 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	120 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	121 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	122 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	123 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		124 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	125 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	126 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	127 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	128 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	129 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		130 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	131 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	132 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	133 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	134 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	135 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		136 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	137 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	138 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	139 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	140 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	141 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		142 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	143 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	144 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	145 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	146 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	147 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		148 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	149 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	150 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	151 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	152 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	153 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		154 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	155 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	156 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	157 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	158 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	159 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		160 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	161 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	162 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	163 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	164 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	165 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		166 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	167 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	168 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	169 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	170 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	171 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		172 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	173 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	174 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	175 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	176 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	177 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		178 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	179 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	180 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	181 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	182 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	183 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		184 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	185 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	186 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	187 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	188 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	189 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		190 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	191 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	192 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	193 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	194 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	195 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		196 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	197 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	198 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	199 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	200 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	201 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		202 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	203 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	204 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	205 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	206 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	207 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		208 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	209 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	210 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	211 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	212 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	213 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		214 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	215 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	216 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	217 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	218 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	219 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		220 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	221 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	222 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	223 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	224 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	225 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		226 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	227 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	228 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	229 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	230 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	231 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		232 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	233 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	234 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	235 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	236 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	237 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		238 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	239 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	240 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	241 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	242 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	243 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		244 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	245 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	246 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	247 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	248 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	249 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		250 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	251 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	252 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	253 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	254 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	255 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		256 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	257 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	258 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	259 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	260 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	261 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		262 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	263 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	264 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	265 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	266 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	267 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		268 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	269 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	270 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	271 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	272 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	273 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		274 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	275 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	276 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	277 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	278 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	279 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		280 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	281 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	282 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	283 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	284 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	285 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		286 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	287 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	288 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	289 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	290 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	291 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		292 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	293 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	294 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	295 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	296 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	297 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		298 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	299 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	300 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	301 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	302 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	303 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		304 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	305 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	306 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	307 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	308 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	309 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		310 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	311 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	312 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	313 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	314 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	315 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		316 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	317 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	318 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	319 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	320 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	321 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		322 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	323 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	324 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	325 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	326 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	327 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		328 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	329 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	330 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	331 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	332 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	333 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		334 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	335 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	336 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	337 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
114 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	338 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
115 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	339 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
BANK VON ERNST & CIO AG, PO 2422 BER		340 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
111 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	341 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
112 CSF Fund	\$F 2.39	342 Paris&S - Henri	\$ 16.00
113 CSF			

DM — Deutsche Mark; BF — Belgium Francs; FL — Dutch Florin; LF — Luxembourg Francs; BF — Swiss Francs; a — asked; + — Offer Prices; b — bid change P/V \$10 to \$1 per unit; N.A. — Not Available; N.C. — Not Communicated; — — New; \$ — suspended; \$/S — Stock Split; — — Ex-Dividend; — — Ex-Rts; — — Gross Performance Index; July — — Redemption Price; En-Coupon; — — Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ — Offer Price Incl. 2% prelin. charge; ++ — daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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